

# ALLIED TROOPS CLOSING IN ON TOWN OF GALLIPOLI AND MAIDOS

## AUSTRIAN CITY MENACED BY THREE ITALIAN ARMIES

Big Battle Is Raging Around Gorizia and Along Isonzo River.

ENEMY BLOWS UP FORT.

Evacuate Position on High Plateau Near Rovereto—Fight in Mountains.

ROME, June 12.—Three Italian armies are closing in upon Gorizia, capital of the Austrian province of that name, and a battle is now raging west of the city upon a ten-mile front.

The city is being shelled by Italian batteries stationed north of Gorizia. The Austrians are replying from a hill directly north of the town and from strongly fortified positions at the bridgehead of the Isonzo.

Bersaglieri forces which occupied Gradisca are pressing north and are attempting to cross the river near Rubbia and attack Gorizia on the flank. The enemy has mounted small pieces on the tops of flat cars and is rushing them up and down the railway on the east bank of the Isonzo, sweeping the west bank with a hot fire.

Six miles northwest of Gorizia another Italian force is attempting to cross the river and descend upon the city from the north. Enemy guns on Monte Sauto are shrapneling the Italian forces and shelling their positions. The battle around Plava has continued for several days, with the Austrians stubbornly resisting.

The bombardment of Tolmino continues without interruption. Several of the outer works have been badly damaged by Italian shells, but the dominating position of the enemy's guns has prevented any near approach by Italian infantry.

The troops in the Tolmino region have been clearing the surrounding peaks of small bodies of enemy sharpshooters, who sniped at infantry forces moving through the passes. In some instances the Austrians have rendered their positions on the mountain summits impregnable by blocking the paths with huge rocks. In these cases, the Alpini have surrounded the peaks with small squads of men and are attempting to starve out the snipers.

Fighting in the Trentino has consisted largely of unimportant skirmishes for the past forty-eight hours, according to the War Office.

MILAN, June 11, via Paris, June 12.—The Austrians have evacuated and blown up Fort Posachio on the Fugass Plateau, near Rovereto, according to a Secolo dispatch.

The fortress is a mile from Vallarsa, which has been occupied by the Italians, and was one of the most formidable Austrian defenses in that section of the Tyrol. It was built four years ago at large expense.

NORWAY HAS LOST 29 VESSELS DURING WAR; LOSS IS \$7,500,000.

CHRISTIANIA, June 11.—Norway has lost twenty-nine vessels of all classes, through mine or torpedo explosions, since the war started, the War Insurance Bureau announced today. The aggregate value of the ships was \$7,500,000.

### WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

On three of the principal battle fronts of Europe success for the allies are reported—on the Russian and Italian fronts, and on Gallipoli Peninsula. Over the Franco-Belgian line no movements of more than passing importance are under way, and neither side can claim conspicuous advantages.

Recent Russian claims that the tide of battle has turned in Galicia are accentuated by an official statement from Petrograd to-day. It is said the Austro-German forces south of Lemberg have sustained severe defeats. Capture of several villages is announced, and it is said many prisoners and much war material were taken.

The Italian advance across the Isonzo River has not been checked. Occupation of the town of Gradisca, six miles southwest of Gorizia, is reported by the Italian military authorities. Possession of this town and of Monfalcone, near the Gulf of Trieste, would appear to give the Italians a firm hold on the lower Isonzo.

Reports from Athens indicate that the allies have made greater advances than has been claimed in the official statements. It is said the allies are now close to the town of Gallipoli, which is near the neck of the Peninsula, on the straits at the entrance to the sea of Marmora. The allies are reported also to have occupied hills around Maidos, about fifteen miles from the tip of the Peninsula.

Two more British trawlers have been sunk by German submarines, with no loss of life.

President Wilson is eager to use his good offices to bring about peace in Europe. Those who have studied his latest note to Germany see in it an entering wedge for further negotiations.

The American note has been telegraphed from Berlin to the Kaiser, who is on the Calais front. Berlin considers the note friendly.

## FRENCH BEND GERMAN LINES BEFORE ARRAS

1,000 Rifles, 15 Machine Guns and 800,000 Cartridges Found in Ruins of Neuville.

PARIS, June 12.—The French have bent the German line on a length of more than two kilometers (1.1-3 miles) and on a depth of one kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) in the region of the Tontout Farm, to the southwest of Hesouterne (northwest of Arras), half way between Arras and the Aisne, an official statement says. Bodies of dead Germans in this section, it is declared, can be counted by the hundreds.

The positions captured by the French in front of Neuville St. Vaast (four miles northeast of Arras) have been fortified. In the ruins of Neuville were found 800,000 cartridges, 1,000 rifles, shells and 15 machine guns.

A thick fog curtailed the battle front north of Arras to-day and official despatches reported a complete cessation of military operations. In the afternoon the War Office gave out this statement:

Announcement given out last night. We have made further progress in the region of Duval, to the north of Lorette, and in the vicinity of the Labyrinth.

BERLIN (via London), June 12.—"In the western theatre of war," the official statement says, "fierce fighting is going on at close range in the Labyrinth region. The Frenchman, twice reinforced, temporarily occupied our positions, but were driven back with heavy losses. We repulsed British attacks north and east of Ypres and French attacks on the eastern ridge of the Lorette Hills."

ALLIES FIGHTING NOW CLOSE TO GALLIPOLI; CAPTURE TWO HILLS.

LONDON, June 12.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Express sends the following despatch regarding operations at the Dardanelles:

"The allies are now fighting in the region of the town of Gallipoli, having arrived within four hours' march after terrific fighting. The extreme left of the allied forces threatens to encircle the enemy in the entrenchments to the north of the town."

"A great battle has been in progress since Thursday around Maidos. The allies occupied two hills near Maidos. Senegalese regiment took seven hundred Turkish prisoners on the heights of Ortakeui, near Maidos."

"The authorities at Constantinople have commandeered forty ships as floating hospitals."

SON OF PRINCE ERNST, ONLY 19 YEARS OLD, HAS FALLEN IN BATTLE.

BERLIN (via London), June 12.—Baron Ernst von Saffeld, nineteen years old, son of Prince Ernst of Saxony-Meiningen, has fallen in battle. His name is included in one of the latest casualty lists.

## VILLA, DEFIANT, TAKES ISSUE WITH WILSON ON MEXICO

Willing to Work for Peace, but Denies Charges and Says U. S. Aid Is Not Needed.

CARRANZA MAKES BID.

Proclamation Foreshadows Pacific Answer and Seeks U. S. Recognition.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Gen. Villa's reply to President Wilson on conditions in Mexico has arrived here for presentation to the President. It is defiant in tone, practically denies the right of the United States to interfere and declares that famine does not exist. Outside aid he declares is not needed.

He blames Gen. Carranza for the fact that Mexico has no government and also for the prevailing conditions. Villa is careful to praise President Wilson for his efforts at relief, but practically tells him to keep hands off.

The reply was to be presented to the President in Washington this afternoon by Enrique C. Llorente, personal representative of Villa.

"Do not judge us all as selfishly and stupidly ambitious and false to the principles for which we took up arms," Villa told the President. "We are still fighting to affirm the same principles (of the Madero revolution) and for the welfare of the people."

The immediate cause of the break with Carranza, Villa's reply pointed out, was the Constitutional Chief's refusal to take the Presidency and interim and call a general election to organize a constitutional civil government. Carranza held out for a military government, said Villa.

"It is my duty as one of the leaders of the Constitutional party to defend us from the charges that the note of President Wilson makes in general terms," said Villa's message.

"In that note it is said that as soon as a central authority arises it is undermined and denied by those who supported it. Such a charge cannot be justly made against us."

"The authority of Gen. Carranza was denied by the Division of the North because that chance prevented the carrying out of the programme that was the banner of the revolution, the fundamental principle of which was the restoration of our supreme law."

"Later the convention of Aguascalientes proclaimed its sovereignty, which all of us recognized, and since that time we have loyally supported the convention and the supreme authority of that assembly."

"It was Senor Carranza and his followers who declared themselves in revolt against the revolutionary assembly, the convention which they themselves had called."

"Another charge which is made against the factions which are now fighting is that there are in reality no guarantees or protection, either for citizens of Mexico or for foreigners, and that Mexico is devastated and without a Government."

"Certain it is that there is no authority that is recognized in every portion of the Republic, and it is only in this meaning that the assertion in the statement of President Wilson that there is no Government is true."

"But I wish to strongly refute the charge that in territory controlled by the revolution there are no guarantees or protection for citizens of my country or for foreigners."

Then Villa quoted letters received from Duval West, President Wilson's envoy, and from Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington.

"It gives me great pleasure to assure you of the splendid impression that I have received of the complete tranquility and good order which I have observed, and which prevails in all sections where I have been. What is quoted as having written Villa 'about March 10.'"

"The facilities and guarantees that foreigners and the sons of your country enjoy in the pursuit of their labor," is likewise praised by West.

The Ambassador's letter, dated March 27, 1915, expressed appreciation for the prompt action taken for the protection of British interests.

Reverting to the condition of Mexico, the message said:

"The war, as was inevitable, has produced a crop of sorrow and has retarded the development of our natural resources. The cost of living has increased and we no longer enjoy the abundance of food that we were accustomed to in time of peace."

"Then he followed with the strong denial of misery and famine.

"It is not true that we have arrived at a condition where outside aid is necessary to rescue us from starvation. It is also untrue that our people flee to the mountains, having no confidence in any military party no matter to what faction it belongs."

"On the contrary, the people generally throughout the territory controlled by the conventional army have confidence in our power and hope

## Eight New York Fire Department Medal Winners, Who Achieved Fame by Life Saving and Efficiency



## RUSSIANS DRIVING FOES FURTHER BACK IN GALICIA

Continued from First Page.

stry and Mikolajow, but the accurate fire of our guns compelled the train to beat a rapid retreat. In this action the head of our infantry column developed an energetic offensive and made prisoners the entire fifth company of the Seventy-ninth Austrian Regiment.

"On the left bank of the Dniester on the front of Ochowice and Bukaczowice the fighting has been obstinate since the 10th for the village of Ochowice, Novochine, Wysschiv and Komara, terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy who was thrown across the Dniester. The enemy here suffered especially severe losses among a section of the Prussian Guards in the village of Wysschiv where we captured ten guns, eighteen mitrailleuses and many prisoners."

"Attacks by the enemy on the 9th on the bridgehead near Halicz were repulsed. The deployment of our troops on the line of the Dniester above Halicz rendered necessary a corresponding modification of the front of troops occupying the Pruth line. In executing this manoeuvre

for the future such as they have not enjoyed in the hundred years' life of the Mexican nation, save for the short period under the Madero Government.

The note opens with a profuse eulogy of President Wilson's "policy of justice" and the respect in which he is held "both inside and outside of his own country, and especially by the middle class and the poorer people of Mexico, which I also hold for him."

After thanking the American people for their "generous sympathy and moral help in the Madero and Huerta revolutions," Villa added: "And I am pleased to know that President Wilson recognizes that the American people have no right to take any part in the settlement of our internal affairs."

Villa's supplementary note to Carranza, proposing an armistice and peace, is also mentioned at the close of the formal note to President Wilson.

In addition to his reply to President Wilson Villa made public through his local agents a copy of the proposal for a peaceful settlement of Mexico's internal difficulties.

CARRANZA MAKES BID FOR U. S. RECOGNITION; ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Gen. Carranza has issued a proclamation at Vera Cruz making a bid for recognition by the United States. American Consul Silliman telegraphed its text to the State Department to-day. This is supposed to foreshadow the reply of the First Chief to President Wilson.

What effect, if any, it will have on the President's Mexican policy can only be conjectured.

Carranza's proclamation calls on the other factions to affiliate with his government and claims that he now controls nine-tenths of the population and seven-eighths of the territory in Mexico.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the matter of foreign policy," Carranza says, "has been lack of understanding of other governments, particularly the United States."

In his proclamation Carranza lays down the following principles, obviously to learn how the Washington Government regards them:

Quantity of foreigners of the rights to which they are entitled under the

our troops evacuated Stanislaw without fighting. Near Podluzie we repulsed a German attack. Further south in the direction of Otyla we captured eleven hundred prisoners during a counter attack on the 9th."

Berlin Says Germans Have Restored Peace in Poland.

BERLIN (via wireless to London), June 12.—Gen. von Linsingen has captured Zarnow, twenty miles east of Stry, driving the Russians from the bridgehead and across the Dniester. It was officially announced this afternoon.

Southeast of Zarnow, the War Office admitted, the Russians are on the offensive and attacking the German positions near Halitz and Stanislaw. All enemy attacks, however, have been repulsed.

This afternoon's official statement indicated the resumption of the German offensive on two fronts near Warsaw. "We have stormed and captured a Russian position north of Prasnysk (forty miles north of Warsaw) and also near Sochaczef (eighteen miles west of Warsaw)," said the official statement. "Further east the situation west of Lemberg is unchanged."

This is the first indication from either Berlin or Petrograd that the Russian drive had swept the Germans out of Zarnow.

laws of Mexico, as to life, liberty and property.

Indemnity for property damaged during the revolution on a just and fair basis.

In the settlement of the agrarian problem there should be no confiscation. There should be an equitable distribution of the lands the Government now possesses. Property illegally possessed should be restored to rightful owners.

The Department of Public Education should be extended to all parts of the country.

A national congress should be called to provide for the election of a President. The First Chief of the Constitution should deliver over executive authority to whomsoever shall be so elected.

SUPPLIES FROM JAPAN EXPLAIN LATE SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The sudden change in the Russian armies from apparent collapse to a vigorous and successful offensive is explained here from the fact that the supply of arms and ammunition to Russia from Japan has been resumed after it was stopped, when trouble between Japan and China seemed imminent.

At the beginning of the war Russia turned to Japan for a supply of war material. Japan sold large quantities of ammunition and small arms and even cannon after the successful siege of Kiaochow, when there was no longer need for maintaining the large army mobilized for that purpose.

Then came the trouble with China and it was deemed prudent in Japan to retain these military supplies as a precautionary measure in case the Chinese should actually go to war and also because of the possibility that some of the powerful nations which guaranteed Chinese integrity, even Russia being kept in mind, might endeavor to intervene.

It then developed that Russia had exhausted all their own reserve stock of ammunition. For a long while the armies were inadequately equipped. Now the current of supply has again been established, Japan having become satisfied that there was no longer imminent danger of trouble with China.

## WILSON THE FIRST CITIZEN OF WORLD, ONE BRITISH VIEW

But Some Papers Criticise the Spirit of Moderation in Note to Germany.

LONDON, June 12.—The Evening Standard in an editorial article on the American note says:

"The first note submitted a point of view; the second demands assurances that this point of view will be accepted. By putting forward this definite demand the United States has irrevocably committed itself. The United States is pledged to action of some sort, though by no means warlike actions. It all depends on the Germans."

Continuing, the editorial argues that the Germans, now their food supplies have been proved ample, can afford to suspend the submarine blockade. "This is the line President Wilson evidently is anxious for them to take," the Standard says, "but, as we have said, we do not believe German opinion, public or private, is in a mood to take it."

The provincial press of Great Britain generally approves the substance of the note, but generally criticises the spirit of moderation shown by President Wilson.

"Its language is scrupulously moderate," said the Liverpool Post, "but this renders its strength the determination of the deadline."

"The second note is dignified in tone, firm in its affirmation of facts and steady in its renewal of the American demands," said the Manchester Guardian, "but the note is moderate to a fault in its manner."

A. G. Gardiner, editor of the Daily News, said the greatest tribute to President Wilson in a signed editorial published to-day was that of the first citizen of the United States.

The chief theme of the Westminster Gazette's comment is that the American people, usually upbraided for their commercialism, have stood out for the world by their altruistic stand for the cause of humanity.

"President Wilson places himself in the line of direct descent from the great Presidents," this newspaper says.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Wilson is determined that if Germany should force a rupture with the United States she shall do so with the colors of peace. 'I firmly nailed to her flagstaff.'"

French Paper Surprised at Tone of Wilson Note.

PARIS, June 12.—The Paris newspaper Patrie to-day expressed surprise at the tone of moderation in the second American note to Germany.

## EIGHT HEROES GET MEDALS AS 2,500 CITY FIRE FIGHTERS MARCH IN TO-DAY'S PARADE

World's Finest Body of "Smoke Eaters" Are Reviewed by Many Notables.

OLD "VAMPS" LEAD LINE.

Fire Engines of 18th Century Shown Alongside Modern Motor Trucks.

Twenty-five hundred of the finest and bravest men in the world marched this afternoon in the parade celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the present New York Fire Department. They displayed every kind of apparatus used in fighting fire in New York, from the hand pump engine of 1735 to the motor engines, wagons, trucks, searchlights and water towers of to-day.

The head of the line started from Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street at 1 o'clock. First came a big squad of mounted police and a still bigger band; then a division of old-timers. These were members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, of the Uniformed Company of the Association of Exempt Firemen, also veteran members of the paid department as it stands to-day, men who had been volunteers and came into the paid department fifty years ago.

These men were all white haired, but it would have been a grave error to call them old, for they are as strong and as full of ginger as ever, even if they couldn't shin up a ladder quite as fast.

After the parade Mayor Mitchell pinned on the breasts of the fire fighters of to-day the medals won during the last year for feats of conspicuous bravery and for efficiency.

The march was up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, to Broadway, to Eighty-sixth Street, to Riverside Drive, passing the Firemen's Monument at One Hundredth Street, where the paraders were reviewed by the Mayor, Commissioner Adamson, Cardinal Farley, Major Gen. Leonard Wood and staff, Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, and by other notables.

EIGHT HEROES ARE AWARDED FIRE MEDALS.

After the parade there was a demonstration of the new calliope drill whereby the firemen are kept in prime physical condition by fifteen minutes' practice a day. This is the invention of Capt. Charles E. Fields of Hook and Ladder No. 107, and he has received honorable mention for it.

The medals for conspicuous bravery were awarded as follows: Bennett medal and a department medal to Capt. Thomas W. Smith, Engine No. 2, who on April 17 saved the life of Louis Berlin at No. 741 Eighth Avenue. A ladder broke as the Captain was helping Berlin across a shaft, and he fell, dragging the Captain from his perch on a window sill. The two were dragged back inch by inch, and thus saved from falling sixty feet to the pavement.

Bonner medal and department medal to James T. Daniels, Fireman No. 107, Hook and Ladder No. 107, who passed a man and a woman across from window to window between two houses at the fourth story.

Trevor-Warland medal and a department medal to Engineer William J. Fealy, Engine No. 33, who on May 27, at No. 401 St. Mark's Place, wrapped his arms around a burning house and carried Mrs. Regina Weiss down four flights of blazing stairs. Both were badly burned.

Strom medal to Fireman John J. Gillen, Hook and Ladder No. 6, on June 10, at No. 90 Essex Street, he went upstairs and rescued a baby from the arms of a woman who had fainted and carried him down the fire-escape. The ironwork was red-hot, and Gillen's hands were burned.

Wertheim medal to John W. Donohue, Engine No. 33, who on July 17, at No. 32 East Fourth Street, crawled under the protection of a stream of water to the room of Mrs. Teresa Schermer, who was unconscious in a blazing room, and carried her down the fire-escape. The ironwork was red-hot, and Gillen's hands were burned.

Brooklyn Citizen medal and department medal to Fireman Ferdinand A. Beyer, Hook and Ladder No. 109, who on Nov. 4, straddled a third-story window sill and lifted over a woman from the next house.

Hurley medal to Lieut. James H. McMahon, Engine No. 219. He ran to the third floor of No. 317 Dean Street, Brooklyn, before a stream had been turned on and carried Mrs. Ella Dean down the stairs to the street.

Capt. Frederick F. Mahoney, Engine No. 230, Brooklyn, received the Stephenson medal for maintaining the best disciplined and most highly efficient company.

## 100 AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY; IN LONDON TO-DAY

American Liner Has No More Room for Citizens Eager to Return Home.

LONDON, June 12.—Although the American Embassy has used every endeavor to maintain secrecy concerning the fact, Ambassador Page was informed yesterday of the impending arrival of more than 100 American citizens who had left Germany and probably will reach London some time to-day.

The officials of the American committee are prepared to care for refugees, should relief be needed. It is understood that there is still available for this purpose about \$75,000 of the United States Government funds sent over last August and \$15,000 of the relief fund raised at that time by Americans here.

The American liner which sails to-day will be full, and there are scores of persons who have tried in vain to get bookings. So convinced of coming trouble are some Americans that there are very few of them left at the big hotels, all having either sailed last Saturday or being booked to sail to-day. One famous London hotel for the first time in its history hasn't a single American guest.

Among the passengers leaving to-day are Frank P. Aborn, H. Cusack, Owen, Edward C. Ewen, R. B. Foster, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Samuel L. Pinnett Jr., Charles W. McClure, Sir Richard MacBride, Premier of Ontario, and P. J. Minahan, M. P., and Mrs. Minahan.

## ITALY REPORTS TURKS ARE SEEKING PEACE

LONDON, June 12.—"From authentic information which came into my possession to-day," wires the Rome correspondent of the Chronicle, "I am able to state that the present Government of Turkey has had enough of the German alliance. It is tired of the war and desires peace."

"It is worthy of note that Turkey has not declared war against Italy. Further, I am able to state that Turkey indirectly conveyed to Italy her intention not to declare war. This is not so much a sign of friendship as it is of Turkey's intention of divorcing herself from her present alliance, which has brought her to the verge of destruction."

"It is also significant that Nall Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, and his entire staff, are still here, in accordance, it is said, with instructions from Constantinople tacitly approving of the Turkish desire for peace."

"I am told that Turkey is now casting about for a suitable modus operandi for treating with the allies for a separate peace."

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STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

C. of St. Louis, Savannah	8 A. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	10 A. M.
Finland, San Francisco	11 A. M.
Jessie, Port Talbot	11 A. M.